Lakewood, Watts Flats and Panama. Although the members of this delegation had taken a long ride, many leaving their homes as early as sunrise, they were extremely enthusiastic and showed little sign of fatigue. L. F. Fancher, president of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Jamestown, was to charge of the delegation. He introduced Arthur C. Wade, a lawyer, of Jamestown, as spokesman. He made a brief but eloquent sound-money speech.

NEW-YORKERS WARMLY WELCOMED.

Major McKinley was greeted with the Chautauqua talute as he stepped forward to re-

Chautauqua talute as he stepped forward to respon. He bowed his acknowledgments and ad-

dressed the crowd as follows: "Mr. Wade and my fellow-citizens: It is citizen of the first and greatest State in the American Union, but it is prouder still to be a citizen of the mighty American Nation. (Great cheering.) Your call at any time would have been most welcome, by your coming so far on such an inclement day to testify your devotion to Republican principles is, indeed, a most impressive and significant act I thank you for it on behalf of the Republican party, and congratulate you and the great people and State tha' you for the time represent upon the splendid prospects for local and National suc-

cess. (Applause.) "It is difficult to realize—and I sometimes think that the country does not realize-that, as immense as the agricultural resources of the country are, New-York is still the first State in both the value of her farms and farm products. (Applause.) Your countles are among the most northwestern in that splendid group of magnificent agricultural counties stretching across your State, having in 1890 an assessed valuation of \$1,056,-176,141, and yielding annually from your 23,-000,000 acres \$178,000,000 worth of products. Your farmers, therefore, are quite as much interested in the proper settlement of the freesliver, tariff and reciprocity issues in this campaign, which in importance dominate all others, as the farmers of any other section of the country; and so, whatever may be said on these subjects, the fact ought to be constantly borne in mind that the farmers of New-York are quite as much concerned in point of actual property at stake as those of any other State or section of twenty.

1 want to read what Webster said, March 15, the Union. The attempt to inflame the passion 1837, in your great States of the control of the state of the control of twenty. of the West and South against the East is therefore but a mischievous and unpatriotic effort to arouse prejudice and hatred against men of their calling, affected by the same causes and feeling the same business depression as those which disturb and harass the whole country. (Applause.)

NO SYMPATHY WITH SECTIONALISM.

"I have no sympathy, my fellow-citizens, with a cause based upon hate and passion. It is beneath the aims and purposes of patriotic freemen, and I am glad to note that it receives no encouragement from the sturdy citizens of New-York. (Applause and cries of "New-York is all right!")

"How strikingly the names of the illustrious Hamilton and the Empire State of New York are inseparably connected! We cannot think of the great events of our history without at once assoclating them together, and we cannot recall any example of like nature so conspicuous, unless it be the inseparable association of Washington and Jefferson with Virginia and Lincoln with counties when I first appeared on this porch. men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and we cannot too men are our own countrymen, and however much they may been in your State in 1804 and in your countles, and I remember that the subjects that were agihave differed in administrative policies, they were slways and at all times together for the honor of the country. (Great applause.) No man of his time left a more lasting impression on publilegislation than the eminent leader in New-York. Alexander Hamilton, who, more than any one else, secured the ratification of the United States Constitution, and to whom we are more largely indebted than to any other citizen for our protentive tariff system, which he always steadily supported, and for our excellent monetary sysbeginning with the first colnage act (April 2, 1792), every law enacted down to and including the act of May, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments was principles taid down by Alexander Hamilton and supported almost in their entirety by Thomas Jefferson. (Applanse.)

vored both gold and silver as money, though he preferred gold alone himself, and the Government of the United States entered upon the use of both. Hamilton announced the great fundamental principle when he said: "There can hardly be a better rule in any country for the legal than the market proportion.' In other words, every coin should contain enough metal so that when melted it will be worth just as much as when it is stamped as money, the bullion or market value always to be the same as lion or market value always to the lits legal or money value. (Great applause and porch Mr.

cries of "He was right.") HAMILTON'S DOCTRINE PUT INTO LAW.

This was the doctrine of Hamilton and Jefferson. This has been the undevlating policy of the Government under every Administration, and has been the settled policy of all the great parties of the country from the beginning of the Government. By the act of July, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman law, we insisted on putting into law the doctrine of Hamilton-the parity of the two metals must always be sacredly maintained. (Applause.) The Republicans wrote into that law, for both branches of Congress and the President were in the hands of the Republican party, a solemn pledge, which is as binding an agreement between the Government and the people as was ever made. Here is the language: 'It is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) at a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or at such ratio as may be established by law." "This was the act of the List Congress, passed

by the Republican party for the purpose of preventing the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; but nevertheless giving to silver the greatest possible use as money, and for that purpose providing for the utilization of substantially the full product of the American mines. (Great applause.) This is not the only declaration of recent years in support of the Hamilton turn the Republican party out of power and put idea of their parity. The LIIId Congress, elect- the Democratic party in. And the people put ed in 1892 and Democratic in both branches, with President Cleveland as Chief Executive, elected by the Democratic party, also recogwith President Cleveland as Chief Executive, elected by the Democratic party, also recognized the doctrine of the parity. President Cleveland was so convinced that the coinage of silver was becoming a peril to the country that he called Congress together in extraordinary session August 7, 1833, and Congress at his earnest solicitation proceeded to repeal the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law, and in doing this wrote into our public statutes this express contract. And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and unchangeable value, this equality to be secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in left in the policy of the united states to continue the large of the secured through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in left in the policy of the country have voiced that way and given us a protective Congress and an Executive. A voice: "Give us a chance." Applause and laughter.) The people of the solution provided that way and given us a protective Congress and an Executive. (A voice: "Give us a chance." Applause and laughter.) The people of the solution provided that way and given us a protective Congress and an Executive. (A voice: "Give us a chance." Applause and laughter.) The people of the solution provided that way and given us a protective Congress and an Executive. (A voice: "Give us a chance." Applause and laughter.) The people of the solution provided that way and given us a protective Congress and an Executive. (A voice: "Give us a chance." Applause and laughter.) The people of the solution provided that way and given us a protective Congress and an Executive. (A voice: "Give us a chance to voice solution to the provided that way and given us a protective congress and an Executive. (A voice: "Give as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of either dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts."

THE DISHONESTY OF FREE SILVER.

"This was the act of the LIIId Congress, under President Cleveland; an act by a Democratic Congress and President, approved by a Democratic Administration, a.d indorsed everywhere by the Democratic press, and as I believe, by the masses of the Democratic party. It is true we, as Republicans, can t ke satisfac-tion in the fact that it would not have passed the Senate except at the earnest support of the Republicans, and none truce prominently than

CHEERS RING FOR M'KINLEY Sanator Sherman himself. But the Democratic party was solely responsible for legislation then, and its action bound the members of that party strongly to the support of honest money, as the Congress had committed the Republicans of the country to the support of the same doctrine. With what bad faith, therefore, with what disregard for the right for justice and

fail to brand i, with their condemnation whenever an opportunity is given them through the bailot. (Cheers.) The idle talk about the "dollars, fathers an." principles and men of 1776" will do no harm, but it will never convince the honest citizen that Hamilton or Jefferson or any other *Mr. Wade and my fellow-citizens: It is especially gratifying to me to selcome to my city and home citizens of the great Empire State of New-York. It is a proud thing to be a State of the first and greatest State in the express terms or implication. (Great cheer-

ing.) A CHANCE FOR LABOR WANTED NOW. My fellow-citizens, it must never be written that this Nation either encourages or practises dishonests. (Renewed cheering.) Good money chance to earn more of our good money. (Renewed applause.) We never had better curnewed appliause.) We never had better currency in the world than we have to-day, and we never had so much work in our history as we had in 1892. (Great cheers and cries of "That's right, too!") What we want is to get have the second of the "That's right, too!") What we want is to get back those good times, and the people are only waiting for an opportunity in 18% to vote back the principles and policies they gave four years ago. We want no free-trade duties, we want the American workshop protected and defended against the foreign workshop for the benefit of American workmen. Free silver means free trade. Suppose you could pay the duty with a 52-cent dollar, would you not reduce the protrade. Suppose you could pay the duty with a 52-cent dollar, would you not reduce the protection you now have one-half? My fellow-citizens, do not be deluded. No matter how much zens, do not be deluded. No hatter how money we may have in this country there is but one way to get it, and that is to give something for it. (Applause and criest of "That's right") What we want just now is somebody who wants what we have to give him. Labor cannot wait. The capital of the workingwer is in his strong right arm. (Tremendom man is in his strong right arm. (Tremendous cheering.) If he does not use it, just that much of his capital is gone and gone forever. (Re-newed cheering.) The capitalist can wait on his newed cheering.) The capitalist can wait on his dividend, but the workingman cannot wait on (Great laughter and applause.) And there is nothing so well calculated to injur-labor in the United States as a depreciated cur-

1837, in your great State: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keensighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars | useful, but it is by no means an ornament. Last labor, which is honest, unsuspecting and too with the present to calculate for the future. prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? (Great applause and cries of "No!" "No!") Certainly, never. All these things gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of strong speculation, but the homes of patient industry and honest labor."
(Great applause.)

A TREMENDOUS MAJORITY PROMISED.

"And now, my fellow-eltizens, grateful am I. you as citizens of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Illinois. (Applause.) Fortunately, these states- (Cheers.) I recognized the Chautauqua salute tating you then are agitating you now, and I remember that when you cast your votes in November you gave to that splendid citizen of New-York Levi P. Morton (great cheering), more than 150,000 majority. (Applause and cries of "We (Applause and cries of "We will do it again.") What will you answer this fall? (Laughter and cries of "We'll make it 600,000 for you." followed by tremendous cheering). Well, my fellow-citizens, if you will do that Ohio will be well satisfied." (Great laughter and campaign next that of the control of the

Three cheers were given again for Major Mc-Kinley when he had finished, and he went through the ordeal of shaking hands with the en-

based upon the they again reach their homes.

M'KINLEY CLUBS FROM INDIANA. At 4 o'clock the last delegation of the day arrived. It filled ten cars and was composed of We have heard a great deal in this campaign 600 members of the McKinley clubs of Elkhart about the doctrines of the fathers. Hamilton fa- County, Ind. South Bend, Laporte, Elkhart and Goshen were about equally represented. After their arrival at Major McKinley's house the Goshen Glee Club rendered a campaign song entitled "Do We Wart Him?" Well, I Should Say lives at No. 1969 Second-ave, and has been an So." This was the signal for an outburst of great cheering. James Dodge, an Elkhart law-yer, made a brief address to Major McKinley, in which he predicted a majority of 50,000 for the Republican ticket in Indiana in November. The Republican ticket in Indiana in November. The announcement was received with great applause. Mr. Dodge then presented to Major McKinley a bust of the candidate, the gift of a Goshen statuary company. There was renewed cheering when Major McKinley came to the front of the porch to deliver his address. He said:

Mr. Dodge and My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me sincere pleasure to welcome to my home the citizens of Indiana. You have much to be prouded, you have much to glory in your resources.

of; you have much to glory in your resources, your manufacturing enterprises. You have more to glory in the splendid men which your State has produced. I canot forget, as I stand in the presence of an Indiana audience, that it was your State that produced that splendid soldier and statesman and illustrious President, Ben-jamin Harrison (tremendous applause), whose Administration of four years of the Government Administration of four years of the Government of the United States has few parallels in the history of our country. Honest, strong, wise, patriotic, American; an Administration that stood by the great doctrines of the Republican party and that never turned its back upon the glorious old Stars and Stripes and the men who sustained them during the four years of Civil War. We would be glad to be back in those four years under the Administration of President Harrison—years of the highest and greatest prosperity to the American people. Years that registered the highest foreign trade that this Nation ever had, and registered, too, the largest domestic trade we ever enjoyed—those this Nation ever had, and registered, too, the largest domestic trade we ever enjoyed—those were the four years when we had the largest and most splendid prosperity in all our history. It has not been so in the last four years. We have had some experience during these years. We know more now than we knew then, and we know better how to vote now than we knew in 1892. (Applause and cries of "We do!") HOW DEMOCRATIC PROMISES ARE KEPT.

"You remember that in that year the campaign was filled with glittering promises; everything good was to come to this country if we would only this country never wanted a chance to vote so, badly in their lives as now. (Applause.) And under our form of Government it will only be about six weeks from to-morrow when, from one end of the country to the other, we will have that chance, and how you will improve it, my fr (Applause and cries of "Elect McKinley!") it, my friends PROTECTION UNDER THE FLAG.

I say that it is not vory much to ask that we restore the American system, for this is our country-it is nobody ease's but ours, and if we do not make it what we want it is our ault. and I think the true policy of the people of this country is to protect the men who owe allegiance to that flag first (pointing to the Stars and Strikes) (tremendous applicuse), and

who will fight—aye, die for it, if need be—to preserve it (great applause), and so I think the protective principle is settled in the way I have pointed out; and in the way of putting it into public law you will have a chance to settle that next November. (A voice: "We will give you a chance to settle it!" and laughter and applause.) Do not forget, my fellow-citizens, that it will require a Senate and House of Representatives to settle it. (A voice: "We will get that, too.") "Having settled (he question of the tariff, there is another question already settled, but which some people propose to unsettle, and that is the money question; and we are opposed to any such unsettling as they favor. They propose to debase the currency of the country by free silver, as they have degraded the labor of the country by free trade. (Cries of "That's

the country by free trade. (Cries of "That's right") We want in this country dollars worth 100 cents each; dollars as good as are found anywhere in any country of the world. That's anywhere in any country of the world. That's the kind of money we have now; that's what the Republican party gave this country, for every dollar we have to-day of every kind has been given to you for the most part by Republican legislation, and every dollar of it is good there, and we propose to keep it right (Applause and cries of "That's what we to Cleveland and cast his vote; then he will go

STAND BY LAW AND ORDER.

Then there is another thing we propose to do. We propose to settle it for all time that this is a for any price or consideration. There is another managers are sending out glowing reports of the we will continue to have. (Applause and cries , thing, my countrymen from Indiana, that we of "That's right!") What we want now is a propose to do. We propose to stand by the honest judiciary of the United States. We propose, idea of the Democratic organization or strength. in a word, to stand by our free institutionssuggestion that there are classes in the United Bryan and the claims of the Bryan managers, re-States (Applause.) Every honest man under our flag is as good as any other honest man-and we propose to keep him so, and every man has an equal opportunity under our taws to rise in this country with any other, and I bid the young men who stand around me never to permit any barriers to be raised between one class of citizens

and new my leflow-critizens, I am done, ex-cept to thank you for the courtesy and cordial-ity of this call. I have been pleased to receive the gracious message of your spokesman that Indiana will give a Republicar majority of 50. Indiana will give a Republicar majority of 30, 000, (Loud cries of "We will!") I want you to remember that your statement is recorded. (Laughter and applause.) And as I understand it, every one of you has indorsed that statement. Therefore you will all be bound to make it good, and if you will make it good, then the patriotic people from one end of this country to the other will rejoice. I thank you, my fellow-citizens, and will be glad to shake each one of you by the hand." (Three rousing cheers.) TO SPEAK FROM A STUMP HEREAFTER.

In addressing the crowds which gather about his porch, Major McKinley has brought into service an old wooden chair. This bit of furniture is night he received by express from Tennessee the stump of a huge hickory tree. The stump is highly polished, and it will be used by Major Mc-Kinley hereafter. The following letter accompa-

nied the stump:

My Dear Sir: The loyal people of East Tennessee are intensely in earnest in your behalf in the present National contest, and being desirous of impressing that fact deeply and firmly on your mind. I have by to-day's expitess sent to your address a token of our devotion as a people to the cause of good government, which you so ably and fittingly represent. It is our desire and ambition to hold up your hands and cheer you to vicitory. The contribution which I make to-day is not only intended to hold up your hands in this momentous contest, but it is intended to sustain your entire body as well. It is an ideal Republican stump from the great commonwealth of orators. Since we cannot have you on the stump in the South this fall, we hope you will do us the honor to deliver your home speeches from this Southern stump.

East Tennessee needs protection, for that policy must of necessity become the future bulwark and strength of the industries to be based on our fifty-one-hundred square miles of mineral territory. But Protection alone is not capable of leading us out of the slough of despond. We must have credit, and to obtain and keep our credit good we must deal fairly and squarely with mankind. Our people utterly repudiate repudiation. It is our hope and prayer that Tennessee may be found arrayed on the side of National honor and prosperity in November With great respect, I am very sincerely.

With great respect, I am very sincerely, JESSE C. GRONER, Sheriff Knox County.

Among the telegrams received to-day were

Bryn Mawr, Penn. Sept. 22.—Republican Club of Bryn Mawr and vicinity sends greetings. It opens campaign next Thursday with assurance of an unprecedented majority. JOHN R VALENTINE, President.

Muncle, Ind. Wheelmen's Club just organized, a strong, sends greetings. A. L. SHEELER. re company.

As it was 6.30 o'clock when this delegation left ecity, another day's sun will have risen before McKinley clubs.

Telegrams from Aberdeen, S. D., and Edgar, Neb., announce the formation of large women's McKinley clubs.

HENRY ZWEIFEL NOMINATED.

Henry Zweifel, jr., the machine candidate, re ceived the nomination in the XXIVth Assembly District Convention, held at No. 24 East Fiftyseventh-st., last night. He secured fifty-five out of the seventy votes cast. The Anti-Machine candi lives at No. 1.069 Second-ave, and has been an active Republican in the district for several years

past.
The convention passed a resolution ratifying the nomination of McKinley and Hobart and the platform adopted at the National Republican Convention. It also ratified the nomination of Frank S. Black for Governor, R. C. Shannon for Congress in the XIIth District, Lemue E. Quige for Congress in the XIVth District, and Dr. Tuthili for Coroner.

TO STUDY CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

Watseka, Ill., Sept. 22.-Judge Charles W. Raymond left here yesterday for Mexico to investigate will visit the principal cities and make a thorough study of economic conditions and their relation to the monetary system

A CHEERING REPORT FROM NEW-JERSY. Washington, Sept 22 (Special).-One of the callers at Republican Congressional headquarters this morning was Representative Daizell, of Pennsyl vania, who has been doing campaign work for the by acclamation. Republicars in the East. Mr. Dalzell's latest speeches were made in New-Jersey, where he has also carefully sounded the political situation New-Jersey will go for McKinley by a tremer

dous majority," he said this morning. "Free-silver sentiment is not making any headway among the sentiment is not making any headway among the principle of the paramount one to them, and the principle of laboring classes at all. The question of wages is the paramount one to them, and the principle of protection appeals to their interests more than any other policies now being put forward in the cam-

BRYAN'S DEFEAT CERTAIN, SAYS ECKELS Ningara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 22.-James H. Eckels controller of the Currency, arrived here last night with his wife and daughter for a few days' rest be fore returning to Washington. Mr. Eckels says he believes Bryan will be beaten in every State carved out of the Northwest Territory; that he will lose lows, and that the chances are against him to Kansas and Nebruska, while in every Southern State where the negro question is not consid-State where the negro question is not considered his chances are hardly more than even. "However," said Mr. Eckels, "the work of the sound money forces should go steadily on. The defeat of free sliver and kindred financial beresless should be so marked that the country will not be bothered by them again. My own judgment is that if the country were well rid of false monetary schemes there would come to our people an era of hitherto unknown prosperity."

ASSEMBLY NOWINATIONS.

restricted Sept 22 - Republican Assembly distric and the following nominations were made 1st District, Patrick McDonald, Hd, Henry W. Hill. Hid, Benjamin A. Peevers; IVth, William Schneider; Vth Charles A. Braun; Vith, Nicholas

Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 22.-The Republicans of the Kingston, N. Y., Sept. 22—The Republicans of the Hd District of Ulster County, at Gardiner, this afternoon nominated Harcourt J. Pratt, of Lloyds, for member of Assembly.

Gwego, N. Y., Sept. 22—The Democratic county convention was held here to-day, and Epenetus Howe, of Candor, was nominated for member of Assembly, its once ran for Governor on the Greenhack ticket, and was elected to the Assembly on the Republicant ticket two years ago.

Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 22—The Democratic county convention, held to-day, nominated I. W. Pilisbury for Assemblyman.

A PROBEBITION CANDIDATE FOR GOLD.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 22, Joshua Levering, candi-Joshua H. Berky, of Monroe, Wis., cold water candate for Governor of Wisconsin, last night ad-dressed a mass-meeting in the Assembly Chamber of the Wisconsin State Capitol. Mr. Levering in his address carefully ayolded any reference to the haancial question, but Mr. Beray said he believed in the gold standard, declaring that it was the only monetary policy which would bring material pros-perty to the country.

LACK OF ORGANIZATION.

HIS INTENDED MOVEMENTS-THE BRYAN MEN'S

Senator Quay, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, said last evening that Marcus A. Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, would be in the city to-day and take up the thread of campaign matters where he left off just before his departure for the West some time ago. Mr. Hanna, It was said last evening, will be accompanied by his family. He is expected to remain in the city about a week and then will return to the quarters in Chicago, where he will remain until the close of the campaign, while Senator Quay, Mr. Manley and the other members of the Executive Committee stationed at the New-York head quarters will conduct the campaign in the East. While the Eastern headquarters are pushing the battle in Delaware, the Virginias, Maryland and other Southern States, it is Mr. Hanna's present intention, after returning to the West, to stay there until the day before the election, when he will go Canton to receive the returns at the home of Major

Mr. Hanna will be here in time to watch the pyrotechnic re-entrance of Mr. Bryan into the Much quiet amusement is shown among Government of law (tremendous applause) and the Republican leaders in the East over the una Government by the law, and a Government certain and jerky movements of the Democratic that will not sell its honor and its public faith candidate for President. While the Popocratic great crowds that Bryan is addressing and the enthuslasm that is being manifested, the Republican managers have been unable to get any tangible One of the Executive Committee last evening, in grand, neble institutions they are—and spurn the | commenting upon the hurran campaign made by marked:

"I'll be blessed if I can get at the bottom of this. Campbell made a hurrah campaign in Ohio when he ran for Governor against Bushnell last time, and he was swamped about the worst of any man that ever ran for Governor. I can understand now Bryan gets large crowds. People will go out of curiosity. The thing that puzzles us is their laims about strength. So far as we are able to find out, there is not the slightest Popocratic organization over the country. They seem to be a motley assemblage, without leaders, organization,

organization over the country. They seem to be a motley assemblage, without leaders, organization, ideas or policy. Take Indians, for instance. The Popperats claim that State. Several members of the visiting delegation from Indiana, a few of them Democrats and one or two Bryat, men, have talked with me. All of them admit that the State is in a wretched condition so far as the Democrats are concerned. The Popperatic State chairman has resigned, and the organization, like that in this State, is split wide open. It is the same all through the West, and the end is plain to see.

John W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, at one time a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and an ardent free-silver man, is discentrened over the outlook and the lack of organization on the part of the silver men. He said yesterday: "If we had one-that the money and one-half the organization that you have, we would sweep the country. The trouble, or the danger, to our cause, lies in the fact that we have no adequate organization or proper facilities for running the campaign.

Mayor Taggart, of Indianacells, who is talking firvan and Sewail, but concerning whom a friend said. "Don't you be too sure but what Taggart will vote for McKinley after all," was getting ready to go home yesterday. "This is a hard campaign," he said, "and we are fully aware of it. It diana ought to give 3,600, at a conservative estimate, for Bryan. There may be a lack of organization, as they say, but the votes are there, and that is what elects. I cannot say whether the gold Democrats are going to get their electors on the State ticket or not, or how many votes Palmer will poil in the State, but it doesn't make any difference. Indiana is safe for Bryan."

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

ODELL AND MAHANEY TO GO BACK-OTHER SELECTIONS.

Middletown, N. Y., Sept. 22.-B. B. Odell, jr., was renominated for Congress by acclamation by the X VIIth District Republican Convention, which met here to-day. Buffalo, Sept. 22.-The XXIII Congress District

Republican Convention to-day renominated Rowland The XXIIId District Convention nominated Colonel

D. S. Alexander. Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 22.—The Democratic Con-

ention for the XXVIth Congress District, held in this city this afternoon, nominated Alexander D. Wales, of Binghamton.

Brockton, Mass., Sept. 22.-The Republican Conse Convention for the XIIth District to-day nom-

gress Convention for the XIIth District to-day nominated W. C. Lovering, of Taunton. Dr. E. W. C. Swan, of Stoughton, as a friend of Elijah A. Morse, of Canton, the present incumbent, withdrew his name and suggested Lovering, and the nomination was made by acclamation. Colonel H. A. Thomas, of Weymouth, was chosen Presidential Elector. Haverhill, Mass. Sept. 22—At the Republican Convention in the VIth Congress District to-day W. H. Moody was renominated. Springfield, Mass. Sept. 22—F. H. Gillett, of Springfield, Mass. renominated for Congress at the Hd Congress District Convention this afternoon. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 22—Jay H. Neff was nominated by the Republican Congress Convention in this (the Vith) district to-day.

THE RET. THOMAS DIXON, JR., SPEAKING. Cape Charles, Va., Sept. 22.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., of New-York City, delivered the first of a series of speeches on sound money at East-ville, Va., last night to a large and attentive au-New-York City, delivered the first dience. Before Mr. Dixon arrived at Eastville the Courthouse was filled to overflowing with both gold and silver advocates. Mr. Dixon spoke at mancock, Va., to-night.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IOWA.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Representative Hull, of owa, a member of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, writes to Chairman Babcock

M'KINLEY'S PICTURE IN EVERY HOUSE.

Providence, Sept. 22.-The Republican leaders its financial system and condition in the interest of the National League of Republican Clubs. He of General Brayton, the new National Committee member. All town and district leaders were instructed by him to have placed in every rural household in the State a large lithograph of Me-Cinley. Reports from the different towns through-out the State indicate that it will go for McKinley

out the State indicate that it will go for McKinley by 20.000 plurality. Congressman Arnold, of the Hd District, has formelly withdrawn as a candidate for nomination, by the Republicans in that district, and ex-Speaker apron will now, no doubt, be made the nomine

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

The call for the State Convention of the New-York State League of Republican Clubs was issue-I at last night's meeting of the Executive Committee in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Conention will be held in Syracuse on October 8, A lively contest is looked forward to in the election officers. Mayor Green of Binghamton, who presided at the committee meeting, is a candidate for re-election as president of the State League. Opre-election as president of the State League. Opposed to him are several candidates, including
otto J. Wise and Adelbert H. Steele, of this city,
and Colonel F. G. Ward, of Euffalo.

It was decided by the committee to invite Messrs.
Black and Woodruff, the Republican candidates
for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and Judge
tansing, of Nebraska, to address the Convention.
Republican club work in general will be discussed.
The Yates Hotel was selected as the headquarters
of the convention. All railroad lines to Syracus
will seil tickets at reduced rates.

WAGE-EARNERS FOR SOUND MONEY.

The Wage-Earners' Protective League, an organcation of wage-carners of New-York City, which station of wage-carners of New-York City, which was organized two weeks ago, has assumed such I favored it and urged its passage, but I have as proportions that it now promises to become a Na-tional organization, with numerous branches in all

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 22.-Something of a sen-

sation was caused among State politicians yesterday when it became known that Colonel S. A. Champion, of this city, had tendered his resignation as a member for the State at large of the Silver Democratic Committee, assigning as his reason that he could not support the Chicago platform. Colonel Champion resigned two weeks ago, but, as he did not wish to embarrass the committee, of which he had been a member for the last ten years, he refrained from announcing the fact. The committee also withheld announcing the resignation. Colonel Champion is one of the best-known politicians and lawyers in the State.

MR. HANNA TO RETURN HERE TO-DAY. HOT FIGHT OVER THACHER. PALL MAGAZINE.

Continued from First Page.

Thacher's representatives in Buffalo last week assured the delegates to the Democratic State Convention that he stood "fairly and squarely on the Buffalo platform, which most emphatically in-dorsed the one adopted at Chicago." Sheehan's testimony is valuable, as he was in Albany about two days before the Democratic State Convention met and held a conference with David B. Hill, at which he must have been told that Thacher would support the Chicago platform, or why did he cast

the solid vote of Tammany Hall for Thacher? State Convention was also openly assured The State Convention was also openly assured that Mr. Thacher would support not only the Chicago ticket, but the Chicago platform. Louis W. Fratt, of the Albany delegation, Collector of Internal Revenue, who presented Mr. Thacher's name to the convention, said in concluding his nominating speech: "Standing upon the Chicago platform, reaffirmed and adopted by this convention, John Boyd Thacher, a true, steadfast and loyal Democrat, will lead the Democracy of New-York State to certain victory and insure the triumphant election of William Jennings Bryan as President of the United States."

Carlisle, of Watertown, asked from the "Will John Boyd Thacher indorse the platform, "Will John Boyd Thacher Indorse the Chicago platform?" "He will," replied Mr. Pratt, from the Albany

chiengo piatform."

"He will," replied Mr. Pratt, from the Albany chiengation.

Thomas F. Grady, who was understood to speak for John C. Sheehan, also gave his testimony that Thacher had accepted the Chicago platform. In answer to the taunts of the sup, orters of William Sulzer, that Thacher did not stand on the Chicago platform, Senator Grady said; "There are men who must deciare where they stand before you know where to find them, but John Boyd Thacher is a man whose name could not be precented to a Democratic convention if there was any doubt of his approval of its platform."

There is testimony here in Albany that Thacher was represented in Buffalo to be in favor of the Chicago platform. Edward T. Duggan, leader of the New Democracy of Albany County, who was a member of a contesting delegation at the State Convention, said to-day:

"I tried to persuade the Genesce delegation at Buffalo that Mr. Thacher was not a free-silver man. I told them that there was nothing to show where Mr. Thacher stood on the money question. They then said I must be mistaken, as they had been informed by Mr. Pratt that he had a telegram from Mr. Thacher declaring for the Chicago platform. I said I'd wager anything that there was no such telegram in Buffalo. They finally brought from Mr. Thacher declaring for the Chicago platform. I said I'd wager anything that there was no such telegram in Buffalo. They finally brought Fratt over to me and asked him about the telegram. Oh, that telegram is here all right, no said. I haven't got it, but some one of his friends has. The telegram in Buffalo. They finally brought Fratt over to me and asked him about the telegram. Oh, that telegram is here all right, no said. I haven't got it, but some one of his friends has. The telegram in hungh, was never produced. That's the kind of politics Chase and Fratt played at Buffalo. Mr. Thacher thought he could make fools of the Democrats of this State, but now they're making a fool of him."

Norton Chase called at Mayor Thacher's office for Mr. Thacher's

of mind.

"It is said, Mr. Chase, that you vouched at Buffalo for Mr. Thacher's stability as a free-silver man." Said a newspaper man.

"I never said anything of the kind." he replied.

"But Mr. Duggan says that it was represented by Mr. Pratt and yourself that you had a telegram from the Mayor to that effect." I never had such a telegram, and I never made any such representation." Mr. Chase answered.

Mr. Chase and Mr. Pratt accompanied Mr. Hill to New-York this afternoon.

BRYANITE HOODLUMS SPOIL THE WORKINGMEN'S DEBATE AT COOPER UNION.

MR. PLATT ON THACHER.

HE REPLIES TO THE LATTER'S LETTER. WHAT THE EX SENATOR SAYS REGARDING BOSS-

ISM, THE RAINES LAW AND SENATOR HILL.

In a statement which Thomas C. Platt gave out letter of John Boyd Thacher, the Democratic can-didate for Governor, the ex-Senator attacks the arose to present his side of the question they candidate's motives, refers to the charge of boss-ism, and declares that David B. Hill's hand was in and hisses, and at times the hall was the scene of

candidate's motives, refers to the charge of hossism, and declares that David B. Hill's hand was in the letter Mr. Platt's statement is as follows:

When a man says that he believes one way, but intends to vote another, he piaces himself where the public can put no confidence in the honesty of his motives, and attach no importance to his alleged views. Mr. Thacher seems to have taken especial pains to make out as had a case for himself as he possibly could. He says that he believes in honest money, that he regarms the maintenance of our present financial policy as necessary, not simply to the welfare of the people, but to their honor, that he considers the free coinage of silver to be wrong, injurious and shameful, but that he will nevertheless east his vote against honest money and in favor of free silver, and that his reason for committing this plattiv immoral act is that he wants to keep the Democratic party together. I don't believe he does it simply to get the Democratic nomination for Governor, though why he wants that empty honor is almost as hard to make out as why he so violently attack; his own character as a citizen.

Mr. Thacher says that he learned 'from the fathers' that the Democratic party is a "vehicle to carry the will of the people into effect." I don't know whose 'fathers' Mr. Thacher he had he had

point where it is a menace to free and intelligent

OPINIONS LAST JUNE

Last June Mr. Thacher stood in the presence of the Democratic State Convention and discussed the money question. In speaking of Mr. Hryan as directly as though he had mentioned him by name, Mr Thacher said "It is passing strange that the very a step in my course. In other words, he will vote for the men who have no sentiments as to their coun-try's honor, who are indifferent as to its escutchesn, who intend its indifferent as to its escutchesn, who intend its indifferent as to its escutchesn, who intend its indifferent as to its escutchesn, end comment to make upon Mr. Thacher. He lacks perception or he lacks integrity. He can choose which of these deficiencies he will confess to. But, in any event, on also was showing he is disquarified to be the Governor of any community of intelligent and secfor specific people.

publican politics of this State, his twopenny twaddle about the Legislature being in the hollow of one man's hand, "coming at the tail-end of the pitful exhibition be makes of himself, will not affect the vote of a single citizen. But his threat to repeal the Raines Liquor law in the event of his election will withdraw from him the support of thousands of Democrats who might otherwise give him their support. It is entirely plain for whom Mr. Thacher is speaking in this part of his letter. He is not talking for himself. He is talking for that Democratic politician whose bad influence in the affairs of our State has been destroyed by a law that takes the salion out of politics and delivers the salconkeeper from the fear of blackmalers and political knaves. I can well understand how the enactment of this law has disunderstand how the enactment of this law has dis-couraged that astute politician. His success in poli-tics has proceeded mainly from the control which was everyised by the Democratic organization over the saloons. The Raines law, to the immense relief and profound satisfaction of the saloonkeepers, an-minilated that control

the saloons. The Raines law, to the immense relief and profound satisfaction of the saloonkeepers, annihilated that control.

The Demogratic organization can no longer extort money from the saloonkeepers or get votes by threatening them with the loss of their locateses. Mr. Traceber's charge that a new form of political machinery is substituted by the Karnes act for the old form and that the only difference between the old law and the new law is that the power is harass the salonkeepers has been transferred from the Demogratic to the Republical organization, is alsolately lase, and he knows it is talso or else he knows nothing about the law. The act law gave to the boards of excise commissioners a discretion which permitted them to give or withhold licenses, and to annul or extend licenses at their own pleasure. The Raine law removes this discretion entirely. It places the saloonkeepers under the authority of the police and the courts, just where every citizen is placed to answer for his could believe. PRAISE FOR THE ACT.

I do not claim the whole credit for the passage

small a desire to avoid responsibility in connection proportions that it now promises to become a National organization, with numerous branches in all tentres of industry in this country. This organization comprises both Democrats and Republicans, representing so far seventy-eight trades and occupations. Hundreds of applications for membership having been received from different parts of the country, it has been thought advisable to form at once a National Wage-Earners' League. Numerous branch leagues to the vicinity of New-York have already been formed. Applications for commissions to organize companies, and of committees to organize class and branch leagues, and of committees to organize class and branch leagues, and of committees to organize class and branch leagues, and of committees to organize class and branch leagues, and of committees to organize class and branch leagues, and of committees to organize companies, and of committees to organize class and branch leagues are pouring in daily from all parts of the country, at the headquarters, No. LES Third-ave. Footh the Union and the Confederate veterans are freely offering their services as captains to organize bodies of men who are wage-cariers and first and last believe in the 100-cont dates advocating free silver. There will be a meeting on Friday night at the headquarters.

• CANNOT INDORSE REPUDIATION.

Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 22—Something of a senwith it as to c'aim credit. It is the most intelligent are not as much afraid of "bossism" as they were before a Republican covernor and a Republican Legislature assumes the management of their affairs. They have found that "bossism" means that the combined intelligence of the responsible Republican officials of the State has been brought to the solution of public problems with results highly softsfactory to the people. They have found that "bossism" is another word for the free exercise of the common-sense of a business community through a party which has definite principles and the courage to maintain them. They will not be dismayed by bugaboos or confused by falsehood.

There is just one sentence in Mr. Thacher's letter that will commend itself to the good judgment of the people of New-York. He says that it is not important that he should be elected Governor. The hearty manner in which they will indorse that sen-

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DEBATE AT COOPER UNION. The big auditorium of Cooper Union was jammed to the doors last night with men who had com-

to near the joint debate of the wage-earners of New-York given under the auspices of "The Even ing World." There were some women too, but fev of them. The mass of the audienc were orderly, fair-minded fo.k who had really com to hear and to profit by what they heard. But he the rear of the hall were a crowd of hoodlum-scattered about who had come for "fun." Their at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night regarding the sympathies were evidently with Bryan and his utter pandemonium. Otherwise the meeting wa an orderly one except several times when the

called upon to eject some of the worst of the lot The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Samuel B. Donnelly, president of Typographical Union No. 6, and after a few words of welcome he intro duced Seth Low, president of Columbia University the chairman of the evening. Mr. Low outlined the order of procedure and announced the questions

which read:
Will the free coinage of silver help or hurt the man who works for wages?
Will the dollars he receives each week buy as much under free silver as they buy now?
Will a change to free silver make the condition of the workingman better or worse?
"As the sliver side is the He then went on to say: "As the sliver side is the

affirmative one" --- when a wild outburst from the rear of the room interrupted him. "Gentlemen," said sident Low, after the police had restored quiet, You seem to know that speech is sliver. Do not forget that silence is golden." The debaters of the evening were: On the silver

side-Wilbur Eastly, telegraph operator; Charle Sutherland, Knights of Labor: Franklin Quinby compositor: Charles W. Hoagley, C. H. Cooke, book keeper: James McGill, plasterer; John F. Walsh maker, R: M. Campbell, compositor, and J. S O'Brien, housesmith. Those who advocated the principies of sound money were Charles J. Dumar, proofreader; M. J. Nemy, carriage-trimmer; Thomas J. Ford, Phoenix Labor Club; Alexander Richardson, cierk, Charles O. Eghorn, conductor; Charles A. Mu raey, checker: Joseph O. Jedge, hotel clerk: H. Lee, press-feeder, and T. B. Tuke, sneetiron worke

Lee, press-feeder, and T. B. Tuke, sneetiron worker. The arguments of the silver men were filled with those sophistries for which have seen notorious. They were all of them me of excellent lung power, with voices tuned to the key that is so often heard among the leaders esocialism and anarchy. The sound-money advocates had the best of the argument, of course, but a feir hearing was not accorded to them. The silverites endeavored to convince their audienthat they were slaves to Great Britain, that the capitalists were grinding them down, that the United States can fix the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and that "the value of silver in the world, and that "the value of silver in the world," and the world, and the world, where we would be world in the world in

endeavors to make the themselves.

The gold advocates had evidently talked less and studied more. Their oratory was not so wild, but had they been heard, their arguments would have been telling. They pointed to cold, hard facts is been telling. They pointed to cold, hard facts is been telling. They pointed to cold, hard facts is been telling. They pointed to cold, hard facts is been telling. They would suffer by free and understanding the state of the country, and told the wage earners why they would suffer by free and understanding.

limited coinage.

The meeting broke up with a wiid yell from the silver shouters and a dash for the street. These was no decision as to the merits of the debate.

SARATOGA DEMOCRATS TO MEET.

Saratoga, Sept. 22 (Special).-A mass convention of the Saratoga County voters of the Nation Democratic party will be held at Ballston Spa, Se tember 26, to nominate a county ticket and sele-delegates to congressional and Judicial conve-

SENATOR HILL AT THE NORMANDIE. Senator David B. Hill, with a brow corruga

with care, and accompanied by Norton Chase, rived at the Hotel Normandie shortly after o'clock last evening. He excused himself from saying anything about the political situation, amounted upstairs, where he was joined by sever. friends. John Trainor, who is usually to be found somewhere in the neighborhood of the Normands when Senator Hill is staying there, sat on a soft

when Senator Hill is staying there, sat on a sofa in the hotel lobby and talked in a grandiloquent way about what Bryan was going to do.

Shortly after 8 o'clock Senator Hill, accompanied by several friends, came downstairs and starte down Broadway for the Hoffman House, to attend the State Committee meeting. He looked thought ful and worried. When he entered the hotel there was no demonstration or enthusiasm. As he passed upstairs one prominent State Committeeman, who was standing in the shadow of a big pillar, eyed him critically, and then said under his breath "Now let him deal cards—he's got to pick them from the top of the pack this time."

GEORGIA GOLD DEMOCRATS GATHERING. Atlanta, Ga. Sept. 22 (Special).-Prominent Demo

crats from all parts of the State are gathering here for the State Convention of the National Democratic party, which will be called to order at noon to-mor-row in the hall of the House of Representatives. At row in the hall of the House of Representatives. A indications point to an assemblage which will be without a superior in this State in point of the character and ability of its membership. About 30 delegates, representing 126 out of 137 counties, are expected. D. B. Hamilton, of Rome, will be permanent and A. R. Lawton, of Savannah temporary chairman. W. M. Hammond, of Thomasville, and M. A. Candier, of De Kaib County, are slated for nomination as electors-at-large.

A DEAD MAN IDENTIFIED.

The body of a man who was found in the Har lem River, near the Third-ave, bridge, yesterday morning was identified last night as that of James McNerney, fifty years old, of Fort Lee, N. J., # well-to-do contractor. The identification was made at the Harlem Morgue last night by a nephew of the dead man, whose name the authorities at the Morgue and the hospital neglected to get.

A CHILD INJURED BY A CABLE-CAR.

Walter Meighan, three years old, of No. 85 'olumbus-ave., was crossing Columbus-ave. between One-hundred-and-sixth and One-hundredand-seventh sts., at 6 30 o'clock last evening, whe he was knocked down by cable-car No. 262, of the Columbus-ave. line, and received a scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital for treatment and the gripman of the car was arrested. He will be atraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.